UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2174	

DATE MAILED: 04/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) *1-40* is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

      1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1.   Claim 23 is objected to because of the following informalities: "competing" needs

to be changed to -- computing --. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1 and 3-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Warman et al. ("Warman") in view of Humpleman et al. ("Humpleman").

As per claim 1, although Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable

visual component in a visual networking operating system comprising providing visual

component templates using OOA/OOD (col. 24, lines 7-33; col. 30, lines 42-56; col. 37

line 46 through col. 38, line 18), instantiating the decomposable visual component (figs.

14-16) and configuring the decomposable visual component while the decomposable

visual component is operating (Abstract; col. 12, lines 5-29; *e.g. monitoring power level

input and then changing the meter when the power level fluctuates*), Warman does not

explicitly disclose using a library of visual components. Humpleman teaches the use of

a library of visual components (col. 7, lines 55-59; col. 15, lines 29-41; col. 17, lines 7-

29; col. 21, lines 3-20). Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the invention to include Humpleman's teaching of a library of visual components to Warman's teaching of visual components so that routines/subroutines that are often used can be called without duplication of coding for increased programming efficiency.

As per claim 3, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein configuring the decomposable visual component comprises adding an image to the visual component (Warman: figs. 14-16; Abstract; col. 12, lines 5-29).

As per claim 4, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein configuring the decomposable visual component comprises changing at least one parameter of the decomposable visual component (Warman: figs. 4 and 6; col. 3, lines 41-59; col. 12, lines 5-29; col. 10, lines 33-63).

As per claim 5, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein configuring the decomposable visual component comprises changing a style of decomposable visual component (Warman: col. 16, lines 3-23).

As per claim 6, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system comprising creating an alias of the decomposable visual component (Warman: figs. 4 and 6; col. 19, lines 41-44).

As per claim 7, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system comprising creating a clone of the decomposable visual component (Warman: fig. 12; col. 20, lines 63-65).

As per claim 8, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein multiple decomposable visual components are instantiated and configured to form a complex decomposable visual component (Warman: figs. 1, 4, 10 and 14-16; Abstract; col. 12, lines 5-29).

As per claim 9, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein the decomposable visual component is recursively decomposable (Warman: col. 19, lines 41-44; *for every DVC there is a set of properties*).

As per claim 10, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system comprising connecting the decomposable visual component with a second decomposable visual component while the second decomposable visual component is operating (Warman: col. 17, line 65 through col. 18, line 4; col. 19, lines 41-62).

As per claim 11, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein a change in a value of the decomposable visual component is reflected in a value of the second decomposable visual component (Warman: figs. 6 and 12).

As per claim 12, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein a change in a third decomposable visual component associated with the first value is reflected in a fourth decomposable visual component associated with the second value (Warman: figs. 6 and 12 *and respective portions of the specification*).

As per claim 13, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein the decomposable visual component comprises a plurality of decomposable visual components, including the third decomposable visual component (Warman: figs. 1, 4, 6, 10, 12 and 14-16; Abstract; col. 12, lines 5-29).

As per claim 14, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein the decomposable visual component comprises a plurality of decomposable visual component and the third decomposable visual component is an alias of one of the plurality of decomposable visual components (Warman: figs. 4 and 6; col. 19, lines 41-44).

As per claim 15, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein the second decomposable visual component represents a non-visual component (Warman: col. 6, lines 30-49).

As per claim 16, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein the non-visual component is a non-computing device (Warman: col. 6, lines 30-49).

As per claim 17, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein the non-visual component is a computing device (Warman: col. 6, lines 50-52).

As per claim 18, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein the non-visual component comprises computer executed instructions (Warman: col. 5, line 65 through col. 6, line 36).

As per claim 19, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein the non-visual component interfaces with the second decomposable visual component through the standard in and standard out access prints (Warman: figs. 2-4).

4.   Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warman et al. ("Warman") in view of Humpleman et al. ("Humpleman").

As per claim 2, the modified Warman teaches a method of creating a decomposable visual component in a visual networking operating system wherein configuring the decomposable visual component comprises controlling the behavior of the decomposable visual component (Abstract; col. 12, lines 5-29), the modified Warman does not explicitly disclose using scripts to execute controlling the behavior. Official Notice is taken that the use of scripts to control an application or utility are well

known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the time of the

invention to include the use of scripts to control an application or utility to the modified

Warman's teaching of controlling the behavior of the first constituent decomposable

visual component in order to provide users with an implementation preference.

5.		Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warman

et al. ("Warman).

		As per claim 29, although Warman teaches a method for controlling a target

decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system wherein

configuring the first constituent decomposable visual component comprises controlling

the behavior of the first constituent decomposable visual component (Abstract; col. 12,

lines 5-29), Warman does not explicitly disclose using scripts to execute controlling the

behavior. Official Notice is taken that the use of scripts to control an application or utility

are well known in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan at the

time of the invention to include the use of scripts to control an application or utility to

Warman's teaching of controlling the behavior of the first constituent decomposable

visual component in order to provide users with an implementation preference.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6.		The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

7.   Claims 20-28 and 30-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being

anticipated by Warman et al. ("Warman").

As per claim 20, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target

decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system

comprising depicting a control decomposable visual component (figs. 4, 6 and 12),

enabling a user to modify the control decomposable visual component so as to

generate a change in a first value (figs. 4, 6 and 12; col. 12, lines 5-29), communicating

the change in the first value to the target decomposable visual component (fig. 1; *via*

bus 28), the target decomposable visual component detecting the change in the first

value and effectuating a change in a second value and the change in said second value

effectuating a change in the target decomposable visual component (Abstract; col. 12,

lines 5-29).

As per claim 21, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target

decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system wherein

the target decomposable visual component is associated with a target device (figs. 1, 4,

6 and 12; col. 6, lines 30-52).

As per claim 22, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target

decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system wherein

the target device is coupled with the target decomposable visual component so that a

change in one effectuates a change in the other (col. 12, lines 5-29).

As per claims 23 and 24, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system wherein the target device is a non-computing device (col. 6, lines 30-49).

As per claim 25, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system wherein the target device is an application executing on a computing device (col. 12, lines 40-44).

As per claim 26, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system comprising connecting the control decomposable visual component with a second decomposable visual component to form a combined decomposable visual component (figs. 4, 6 and 12; col. 19, lines 41-44; col. 20, lines 63-65).

As per claim 27, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system wherein the control decomposable visual component comprises multiple constituent decomposable visual components (figs. 1, 4, 10 and 14-16; Abstract; col. 12, lines 5-29).

As per claim 28, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system comprising decomposing the control decomposable visual component (Abstract; col. 12, lines 5-29; *configuring the properties of a DVC*), selecting a first constituent decomposable visual component and configuring the first constituent decomposable

visual component (figs. 4 and 6; col. 3, lines 41-59; col. 12, lines 5-29; col. 10, lines 33-63).

As per claim 30, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system wherein configuring the first constituent decomposable visual component comprises changing at least one parameter of the first constituent decomposable visual component (figs. 4 and 6; col. 3, lines 41-59; col. 12, lines 5-29; col. 10, lines 33-63).

As per claim 31, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system wherein configuring the first constituent decomposable visual component comprises changing a style of the first constituent decomposable visual component (col. 16, lines 3-23).

As per claim 32, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system comprising connecting the first constituent decomposable visual component to a third decomposable visual component (col. 17, line 65 through col. 18, line 4; col. 19, lines 41-62).

As per claim 33, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system wherein the target decomposable visual component communicates with the application via a standard in and a standard out interface (figs. 2-4).

As per claim 34, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system wherein

the control decomposable visual component and the target decomposable visual component are on separate computing devices (col. 6, lines 30-52).

As per claim 35, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system wherein communicating further comprises sending packet information between the control decomposable visual component and the target decomposable visual component (col. 3, line 65 through col. 4, line 17).

As per claim 36, Warman teaches a method for controlling a target decomposable visual component within a visual networking operating system wherein communicating further comprises communicating over an internetwork (fig. 1).

As per claim 37, Warman teaches a computer readable medium containing computer executable instructions for performing any of the methods at Claims 1-19.

As per claim 38, Warman teaches a computer readable medium containing computer executable instructions for performing any of the methods at Claims 20-36 (col. 5, line 65 through col. 6, line 36).

As per claim 39, Warman teaches a computer apparatus, within a computing network, the apparatus operative to execute instructions for performing any of the methods of Claims 1-19 (col. 5, line 65 through col. 6, line 36).

As per claim 40, Warman teaches a computer apparatus, within a computing network, the apparatus operative to execute instructions for performing any of the methods of Claims 20-36 (col. 5, line 65 through col. 6, line 36).

Conclusion

8.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Arnold et al. (US 6,502,000) teach a method and apparatus for device control.

Dara-Abrams et al. (US 6,456,892 B1) teach a data driven interaction for

networked control of a DDI target device over a home entertainment network.

Sameshima (US 6,834,374 B1) teaches an audio-video control system.

Inquires

9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Examiner Lê Nguyen whose telephone number is **(571)**

272-4068. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 7:00 am to

3:30 pm (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kristine Kincaid, can be reached on (571) 272-4063.

The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned are as follows:

(703) 872-9306 [Official Communication]

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-

3900.

LVN
Patent Examiner
April 11, 2005